Utah Hazardous Waste Generation and Management 2005

Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste

December 2006

INTRODUCTION

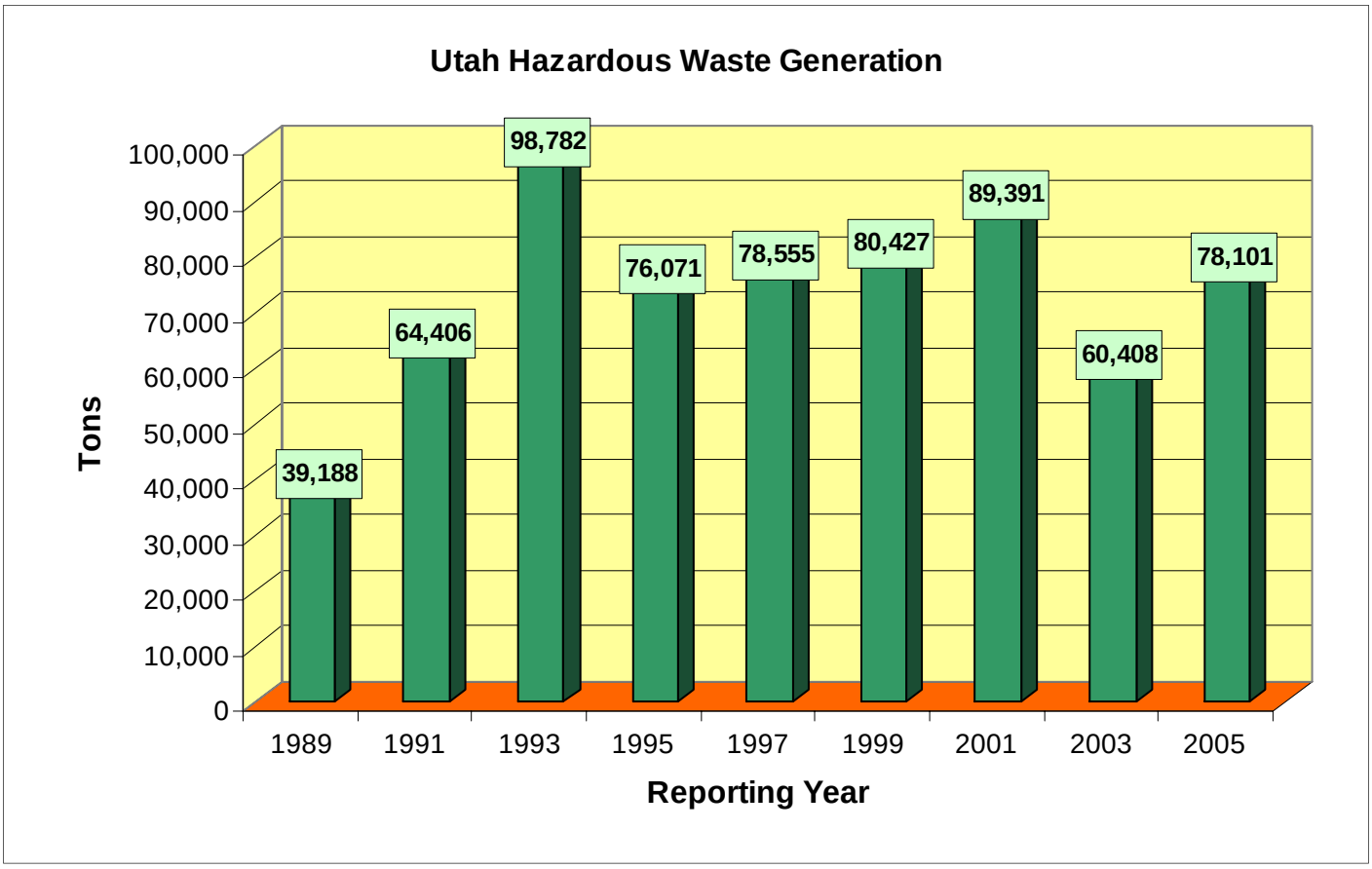
This report is prepared by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Information is provided by Utah's large quantity hazardous waste generators (LQGs) and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs). The federal rules issued under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules require that all hazardous waste LQGs and TSDs submit a report every two years, via the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A year or more may be required to evaluate these data at both the state and federal levels before they are available for publication.

GENERATION

During the 2005 hazardous waste reporting cycle, 71 Utah facilities reported generating 78,101 tons of hazardous waste, excluding hazardous wastewater which was managed by the generator on-site. These waters were either returned to the process system, discharged to a private or publicly owned water treatment facility, or re-injected back into a groundwater aquifer following treatment.

The 2005 hazardous waste generation in Utah increased a little more than 29% from the 2003 reporting year, with 3 fewer large quantity generators. Nine facilities generated 69,293 tons of hazardous waste, approximately 88 percent of the total reported state quantity.

The top three sources of hazardous waste generation by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code, are waste treatment and disposal, national security and international affairs, and iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing. These industries generated 63,320 tons, or 81 percent of the total hazardous waste generation in Utah.



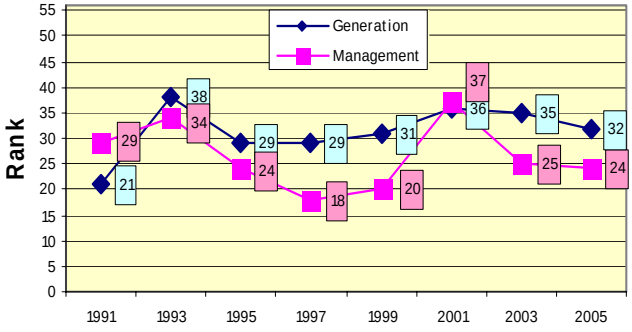
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Aragonite Incinerator Facility)	25,110
Deseret Chemical Depot	18,650
Nucor Steel	14,392
ATK Thiokol (Promontory/Corinne)	2,919
Chevron (Salt Lake Refinery)	2,357
ATK Thiokol (Bacchus)	1,878
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain Landfill)	1,583
Kennecott Utah Copper (Refinery)	1,222
Energy Solutions (formerly Envirocare of Utah)	1,182

Largest 2005 Utah Hazardous Waste Generators
(excludes on-site wastewater treatment)

Nationally, Utah ranked 32nd in the quantity of hazardous waste generated during 2005, accounting for only 0.2 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste generation.

During 2005, Utah large quantity generators reported 34,435 tons of hazardous waste generation containing solvents, accounting for 44 percent of the total hazardous waste generation. The quantity of hazardous waste having only characteristic codes (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or D wastes) was 25,826 tons. Hazardous waste having only listed waste codes (F, P, K, and U) totaled 19,934 tons. The total quantity of hazardous waste having both characteristic and listed codes was 31,510 tons.

Utah's National Hazardous Waste Generation and Management Ranking
(includes Dist. of Columbia, Navajo Nation, Puerto Rico,Virgin Islands, Guam & Trust Terrs.)



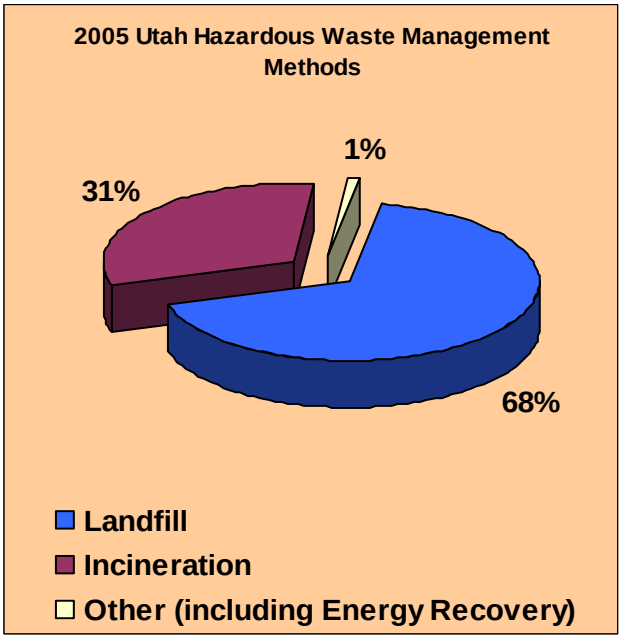
MANAGEMENT

Utah had 13 RCRA permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSD's) reporting during the 2005 reporting cycle, five fewer than 2003. The total quantity of hazardous waste managed on-site by these facilities, excluding wastewater, was 329,301 tons. Although the total quantity of managed hazardous waste in Utah increased almost 46 percent from 2003, Utah dropped eleven spots nationally to 24th, managing 0.7 percent of the nation's total hazardous waste. Approximately 98 percent of this total, 323,442 tons, was managed by Utah's three active commercial TSD facilities.

2005 Commercially Managed Hazardous Waste

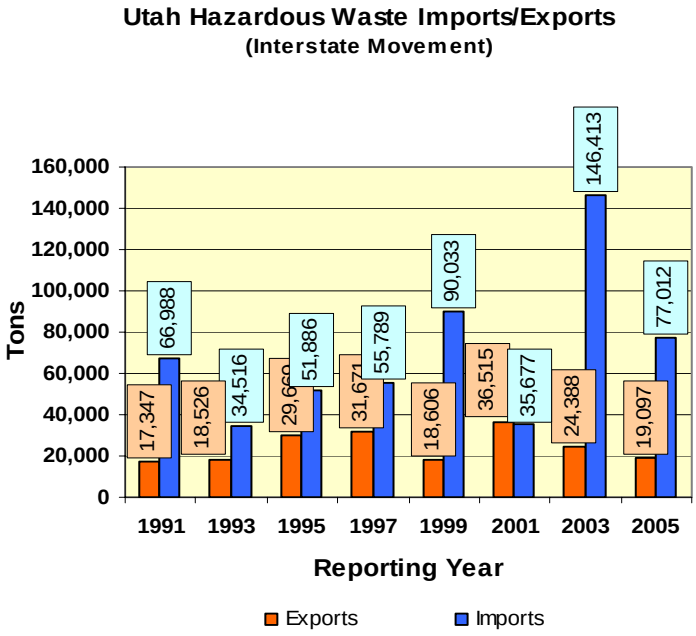
Facility	Quantity (tons)
Clean Harbors (Grassy Mountain)	**208,180**
Clean Harbors (Aragonite)	**100,307**
Energy Solutions (Envirocare of Utah)	**14,955**

The top three management methods used in Utah during 2005 for all hazardous wastes (on-site and off-site) were: landfill/surface impoundment (222,322 tons), incineration (103,593 tons), and energy recovery (2,330 tons). Other treatment and recovery methods accounted for the remaining 1,056 tons.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Utah imported 77,012 tons of hazardous waste during 2005. Almost 24 percent of Utah's total commercially managed hazardous waste originated from outside the state. California contributed the largest quantity, 31,429 tons. Utah exported approximately 24 percent of the total state hazardous waste generation, 19,097 tons, to other states for management. Idaho received the largest volume of Utah generated hazardous waste, 15,452 tons.



Nationally, Utah was ranked 17th in the quantity of imported hazardous waste, but only imported just under 2 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2005. Utah was ranked 36th, nationally, in the quantity of hazardous waste it exported out of state, less than 1 percent of the total interstate movement of hazardous waste during 2005.

Interstate movement of hazardous waste is market driven and dependent upon a number of factors such as changes in transportation, treatment and disposal costs, as well as contract arrangements between generators and treatment and disposal facilities. Also, the number of one-time cleanups, the amount of waste being treated on-site, and the implementation of waste minimization practices play a major role in the quantity of hazardous waste moving between states for management.

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste
288 North 1460 West
P.O. Box 144880
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4880

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
Paid
Salt Lake City, UT
Permit No. 4621

HAZARDOUS WASTE TREND

The number of large quantity hazardous waste generators and management facilities in Utah has continued to decrease over the past several reporting cycles. Businesses have become more environmentally conscious through the implementation of pollution prevention efforts, which has allowed them to operate more cost effectively, while remaining competitive.

Overall, hazardous waste generation in Utah has been relatively constant, with a only a few reporting period fluctuations, primarily related to economic changes, as evidenced by the catastrophic events of September 11, 2001. Management of hazardous waste at Utah's three commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities also fluctuates from one reporting period to another relative to the national economic picture, as well as the local economy.

Completion of past hazardous waste site cleanups, continued improvements in manufacturing technology, development of new policies on handling electronic wastes, and an increase recycling of waste products will all have an impact on future generation of hazardous waste, as well as the demand for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. As Utah and the nation continue to experience a steady population increase and economic growth, the need to further develop technological innovations in production, as well as to educate industry and the public regarding the economic and environmental benefits of pollution prevention and waste minimization is even more critical.

This report is available on-line as a pdf file, at www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov. The 2005 National Hazardous Waste Report is available at www.epa.gov/biennialreport.